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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/809,976	03/26/2004	Richard I. Brass	4330	7908

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EXAMINER	
SAMS, MATTHEW C	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2643	

DATE MAILED: 02/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/809,976	BRASS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Matthew C. Sams	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 March 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *26 March 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 22-37 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Stein. (US-5,628,055)

Regarding claim 22, Stein teaches a system for handling phone services (Fig. 14) comprising a computing device (Fig. 14 [313]) without an internal audio input/output device but with a telecommunications interface for coupling to a mobile phone network. (Fig. 2, Fig. 14 and Col. 5 lines 28-51) Stein teaches an audio input and output device (Fig. 14 [316 & 320]) external to the computing device (Fig. 14 [313]) with a network interface (Fig. 14 [318]) for coupling with the computing device to receive audio from the mobile phone network. (Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3)

Regarding claim 23, Stein teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device to receive audio from the mobile phone network comprises a network interface for coupling with the computing device to send audio to the mobile phone network. (Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3)

Regarding claim 24, Stein teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a Global System for Mobile Communications network. (Fig. 2 [23])

Regarding claim 25, Stein teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a Code Division Multiple Access network. (Fig. 2 [26])

Regarding claim 26, Stein teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a General Packet Radio Services network. It is the examiner's opinion that since GPRS is the 2.5-generation version of always on packet radio services for the GSM system, claim 7 is rejected for the same reason stated above in claim 5. (Fig. 2 [23] and Col. 4 lines 20-32)

Regarding claim 27, Stein teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a Global System for Mobile Communications Internet Protocol network. (Fig. 2 [23] and Col. 4 lines 20-32)

Regarding claim 28, Stein teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device comprises a personal area network interface. (Stein Col. 4 lines 20-32)

Regarding claim 29, Stein teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device comprises a local area network interface. (Stein Col. 2 lines 18-26)

Regarding claim 30, Stein teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device comprises a wide area network interface. (Col. 2 lines 18-26, Fig. 2 [23-26])

Regarding claim 31, Stein teaches the audio input and output device external to the computing device comprises a headset. (Fig. 14 [316 & 320] and Col. 9 line 40 throug Col. 10 line 3)

Regarding claim 32, Stein teaches the audio input and output device external to the computing device comprises a conference station. (Stein Fig. 14 [316 & 320] and Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3) It is the examiner's opinion that a headset functions the same as a microphone and speaker.

Regarding claim 33, Stein teaches a display coupled to the computing device. (Fig. 14 [313] and Col. 10 lines 15-25)

Regarding claim 34, Stein teaches a display comprises a notification indicator. (Col. 10 lines 4-25)

Regarding claim 35, Stein inherently teaches a notification indicator in a display comprises a light. (Col. 10 lines 4-25)

Regarding claim 36, Stein teaches a display uses visual representations. (Col. 10 lines 4-25)

Regarding claim 37, Stein teaches a keyboard (Fig. 14 [313]) for providing input to the computing device.

Regarding claim 39, Stein teaches a system for handling phone services (Fig. 14) comprising a computing device (Fig. 14 [313]) without an internal audio input/output device but with a telecommunications interface for coupling to a mobile phone network. (Fig. 2, Fig. 14 and Col. 5 lines 28-51) Stein teaches an audio input and output device (Fig. 14 [316 & 320]) external to the computing device (Fig. 14 [313]) with a network

interface (Fig. 14 [318]) for coupling with the computing device to receive audio from the mobile phone network. (Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-18 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein (US-5,628,055) in view of Anjum et al. (US 2003/0099212 hereafter, Anjum).

Regarding claim 1, Stein teaches a system for handling phone services (Fig. 14) comprising a computing device (Fig. 14 [313]) without an internal audio input/output device but with a telecommunications interface for coupling to a mobile phone network. (Fig. 2, Fig. 14 and Col. 5 lines 28-51) Stein discloses the use of WLAN for communicating data between PCs (Col. 2 lines 18-26), but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting a computer without a telecommunications interface but with a network interface for coupling with the computing device.

In an analogous art, Anjum teaches an efficient piconet formation in a wireless network that includes a master device (Fig. 1 [M1]) with access to a network (Fig. 1 [100]) and a slave device (Fig. 1 [S1]) that accesses the network (Fig. 1 [100]) through the master device. (Fig. 1 [M1] and Page 2 [0022-0023]) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the

invention of Stein in a computing device after modifying it to act as a master device in a network with master/slave relationships when the slave devices do not have a telecommunications interface of Anjum. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since it minimizes the complexity (which in turn lowers cost) of the slave devices, limits the number of simultaneous telecommunication connections being paid for and increases the number of device with access to the telecommunication network.

Regarding claim 2, Stein in view of Anjum teaches an audio input and output device (Stein Fig. 14 [316 & 320]) external to the computing device (Stein Fig. 14 [313]) with a network interface (Stein Fig. 14 [318]) for coupling with the computing device to receive audio from the mobile phone network. (Stein Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3)

Regarding claim 3, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device to receive data from the mobile phone network (Stein Fig. 2 [22-26]) includes the ability for the computing device to send data to the mobile phone network. (Stein Col. 5 lines 28-51)

Regarding claim 4, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device to receive audio from the mobile phone network comprises a network interface for coupling with the computing device to send audio to the mobile phone network. (Stein Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3)

Regarding claim 5, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a Global System for Mobile Communications network. (Stein Fig. 2 [23])

Regarding claim 6, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a Code Division Multiple Access network. (Stein Fig. 2 [26])

Regarding claim 7, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a General Packet Radio Services network. It is the examiner's opinion that since GPRS is the 2.5-generation version of always on packet radio services for the GSM system, claim 7 is rejected for the same reason stated above in claim 5. (Stein Fig. 2 [23] and Col. 4 lines 20-32)

Regarding claim 8, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the telecommunications interface for coupling to the mobile phone network comprises a Global System for Mobile Communications Internet Protocol network. (Stein Fig. 2 [23] and Col. 4 lines 20-32)

Regarding claim 9, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device comprises a personal area network interface. (Stein Col. 4 lines 20-32 and Anjum Page 1 [0002-0003] & Page 2 [0022])

Regarding claim 10, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device comprises a local area network interface. (Stein Col. 2 lines 18-26)

Regarding claim 11, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the network interface for coupling with the computing device comprises a wide area network interface. (Stein Col. 2 lines 18-26, Fig. 2 [23-26] and Anjum Page 2 [0022-0023])

Regarding claim 12, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the audio input and output device external to the computing device comprises a headset. (Stein Fig. 14 [316 & 320] and Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3)

Regarding claim 13, Stein in view of Anjum teaches the audio input and output device external to the computing device comprises a conference station. (Stein Fig. 14 [316 & 320] and Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3) It is the examiner's opinion that a headset functions the same as a microphone and speaker.

Regarding claim 14, Stein in view of Anjum teaches a display coupled to the computing device. (Stein Fig. 14 [313] and Col. 10 lines 15-25)

Regarding claim 15, Stein in view of Anjum teaches a display comprises a notification indicator. (Stein Col. 10 lines 4-25)

Regarding claim 16, Stein in view of Anjum obviously teaches a notification indicator in a display comprises a light. (Stein Col. 10 lines 4-25)

Regarding claim 17, Stein in view of Anjum teaches a display uses visual representations. (Stein Col. 10 lines 4-25)

Regarding claim 18, Stein in view of Anjum teaches a keyboard (Stein Fig. 14 [313]) for providing input to the computing device.

Regarding claim 40, Stein teaches a system for handling phone services (Fig. 14) comprising a computing device (Fig. 14 [313]) without an internal audio input/output device but with a telecommunications interface for coupling to a mobile phone network. (Fig. 2, Fig. 14 and Col. 5 lines 28-51) Stein teaches an audio input and output device (Fig. 14 [316 & 320]) external to the computing device (Fig. 14 [313]) with a network interface (Fig. 14 [318]) for coupling with the computing device to receive audio from the

mobile phone network. (Col. 9 line 40 through Col. 10 line 3) Stein discloses the use of WLAN for communicating data between PCs (Col. 2 lines 18-26), but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting a computer without a telecommunications interface but with a network interface for coupling with the computing device.

In an analogous art, Anjum teaches an efficient piconet formation in a wireless network that includes a master device (Fig. 1 [M1]) with access to a network (Fig. 1 [100]) and a slave device (Fig. 1 [S1]) that accesses the network (Fig. 1 [100]) through the master device. (Fig. 1 [M1] and Page 2 [0022-0023]) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the invention of Stein in a computing device after modifying it to act as a master device in a network with master/slave relationships when the slave devices do not have a telecommunications interface of Anjum. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since it minimizes the complexity (which in turn lowers cost) of the slave devices, limits the number of simultaneous telecommunication connections being paid for and increases the number of device with access to the telecommunication network.

5. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein in view of Anjum as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Chen et al. (US2004/0178987 hereafter, Chen).

Regarding claim 19, Stein in view of Anjum teaches a keyboard (Stein Fig. 14 [313]), but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting a button dedicated for operating a particular application.

In an analogous art, Chen teaches a remote-controlled variable function apparatus that includes a display, with a notification indicator that is a light (Page 4 [0064]) and a button that controls a specified action. (Page 12 [0126]) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the invention of Stein in view of Anjum after modifying the computing device with a dedicated key for a specific program as incorporated by Chen. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since having a dedicated key for particular application allows for easy access to a commonly function.

6. Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein in view of Anjum as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Little et al. (US 2004/0172531 hereafter, Little).

Regarding claim 20, Stein in view of Anjum teaches system for handling phone services as show above in claim 1, but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting coupling an authentication host to the computing device.

In an analogous art, Little teaches a system and method of secure authentication information distribution for a remote device that includes an authentication interface for communicating authentication information to the computing device. (Fig. 2 [42] and Page 3 [0036]) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the invention of Stein in view of Anjum to include an authentication interface as incorporated by Little. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since it allows the identity of a remote user to be verified by a computer network and protects the secure information. (Little Page 3 [0035-0036])

Regarding claim 21, Stein in view of Anjum and Little teaches the authentication interface comprises USB connectivity and smart card functionality for the computing device to operate as a readerless smart card. (Little Page 3 [0036])

7. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stein in view of Chen et al. (US2004/0178987 hereafter, Chen).

Regarding claim 38, Stein teaches a keyboard (Fig. 14 [313]), but differs from the claimed invention by not explicitly reciting a button dedicated for operating a particular application.

In an analogous art, Chen teaches a remote-controlled variable function apparatus that includes a display, with a notification indicator that is a light (Page 4 [0064]) and a button that controls a specified action. (Page 12 [0126]) At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the invention of Stein after modifying the computing device with a dedicated key for a specific program as incorporated by Chen. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this since having a dedicated key for particular application allows for easy access to a commonly function.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- US-6,967,562 to Menard et al. teaches an electronic lock control sensor module with a wireless interface and control.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew C. Sams whose telephone number is (571)272-8099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571)272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MCS
2/10/2006

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SUPERVISORY PRIMARY EXAMINER